

WEATHER.

Partly cloudy today; showers in the afternoon or night; tomorrow, probably fair, little change in temperature. Temperature for twenty-two hours ending 10 p.m. last night—highest, 88; lowest, 68. Full report on page 5.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 11, 1920.

FIVE CENTS.

## COX BEHIND DISTRICT REPRESENTATION; HE HOLDS ITS FOES FAIL

### Will Fight for Acceptance of Treaty.

### DRY LAW CHANGE RESTS ON PEOPLE

### Avers Congress Alone Can Revise Measure

BY G. GOULD LINCOLN.

DAYTON, Ohio, July 10.—Gov. James M. Cox, the democratic candidate for President, believes opponents to the plan to enfranchise Washingtonians have failed to present a strong case against the project. He expressed considerable sympathy today in the demands of residents of the District for national representation, with the right to elect representatives to Congress and vote for President and Vice President.

"It seems to me like taxation without representation," the nominee said. "I do not know what specific arguments may be brought against such a plan. Probably it would be contended that the seat of government should be free of political contests. But that does not seem a sufficient reason to me to disfranchise the people of Washington."

The governor "asked particularly about District affairs. When he was in the House he was a member of the District of Columbia committee. "What have they done with the old House Garden?" he asked. "Nothing. There was a movement was on foot to move the garden out to the parkway along Rock Creek. I was much interested in the proposal."

A business administration is what the country is demanding, Gov. Cox continued. That and the paramount issue of settling foreign affairs satisfactorily are the two big matters that will occupy the administration, he believes.

The governor discussed today informally the issues of the day. He was seated in one of the light and airy rooms of his handsome home, Trail's End, smoking his pet briar pipe. He is an active, energetic man, of medium height, solidly built. He looks like a successful business man who spends part of his time outdoors, as he is and does. Every morning he has laid before him, no matter where he may be, a detailed report of the business of his two daily newspapers, the Dayton News and the Springfield News.

**Prohibition Up to People.** "It enables me to keep my finger on the pulse," he said, as he laid the reports aside after a swift scanning of the figures. "Is prohibition to be a big issue in the coming campaign, governor?" The democratic nominee considered this question a moment before replying.

"There are people in this country who believe that the pendulum has swung too far," he said finally. "They believe that the law is too stringent. To what extent this reaction against the prohibition law extends, frankly, I do not know. Upon the people themselves will rest the final decision in this matter."

The democratic nominee has been charged with being a "wet" by the prohibitionists. But word was sent to San Francisco that he was not to be considered a "wet" candidate. Primarily he is far law enforcement, and if the laws call for "bone dry prohibition," he will enforce them to the limit if he is elected chief executive. "In my opinion, the day of the saloon is gone," said the governor. So is the day of whiskey. However strong the action against prohibition as it now stands may be, I do not believe that either the saloon or the manufacture and sale of whisky will be tolerated.

**Congress Alone Can Change Law.** "If there is to be any change in the existing law, any modification, it will come through Congress, reflecting the will of the people. There is only one thing that a President can do if a bill is sent to him from Congress which really expresses the will of the people through their representatives. He must approve it. If he does not—well, that would make him a bolshevik, wouldn't it?"

A great issue in the campaign as Gov. Cox sees it will be the league of nations. "The people seem to me to be intensely interested in this matter," he said. "Wherever I have spoken about the league of nations the people have listened with keen interest. The treaty should be ratified as speedily as possible and without reservations that emasculate the league. If I am elected it will be my purpose to bring about such ratification.

"If you had gone, as I did, two hundred or more times to see the drafted boys off from their homes, you would be impressed with the need of bringing about some relation between the nations that will end war. I do not think that the people have yet forgotten the lessons learned during the war."

**League Stand Is Clear.** So the governor set at rest the rumors that he might not stand back of the league of nations if he should be elected.

### McAdoo's Race Cost Only \$443, Amidon States

LOS ANGELES, July 10.—Expenses of the campaign to obtain the democratic presidential nomination for William G. McAdoo, former Secretary of the Treasury, totaled \$443, said Judge S. B. Amidon of Wichita, Kan., here today. Judge Amidon, who is a national democratic committee manager, managed the McAdoo forces at the San Francisco convention. He said the money was supplied by himself and three friends.

## ANSBERRY TO SEE COX ON CAMPAIGN

### Manager for Fight May Be Discussed—Roosevelt Due Monday.

DAYTON, Ohio, July 10 (by the Associated Press).—The first round of political conferences between party leaders and Gov. Cox looking forward to perfection of campaign plans, will begin tomorrow with the arrival from San Francisco of Judge T. V. Ansberry of Washington, D. C. Judge Ansberry will bring to the presidential nominee first-hand information of the convention and probably will discuss with him matters relating to campaign management. It is generally expected here that Judge Ansberry will play an important role in the campaign management, as he is a close personal friend of Gov. Cox, being a former resident of the state and one of the chief lieutenants of E. H. Moore, the governor's pre-convention manager at the convention.

**Politics Affects His Golf.** Monday the governor will have his first meeting with Franklin D. Roosevelt, the vice presidential nominee, at the executive office in Columbus. While the meeting primarily will be for exchange of felicitations, an exchange of views on campaign plans is expected to be made.

At the proposed conference between the President and the presidential candidate it is expected the league of nations will be one of the subjects discussed. The governor played golf this afternoon at the Dayton Country Club with Frank Hill Smith and Lee Warren James of Dayton, and Ellsworth H. Augustus of Cleveland, going eighteen holes. Paired with Augustus, a strapping lad with a mighty stroke, the presidential nominee's record was saved. He often went into the rough and it generally took a five or a six for him to make a hole.

## THREATENSTO STIR REVOLT IN BOTH INDIA AND JAPAN

### Dr. Sen of China Denounces Proposed Renewal of Anglo-Japanese Alliance

Special Cable to The Star and New York Tribune. Copyright, 1920.

SHANGHAI, July 10.—The one question that is agitating the far eastern political world at the present time is the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance. The question is particularly engaging the attention of China, because the renewal of the alliance or the failure on the part of Great Britain to renew the agreement affects the future of China as much as it does that of Japan, for the main application of the Anglo-Japanese alliance at present is to China on the part of Japan and to India on the part of Great Britain.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the first president of the republic of China, who spent thirty years in an effort to make China a republic and who is one of the country's leading statesmen, feels that a renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance would be a calamity for China and would require drastic action on the part of the people of China.

**Would Stir Revolt in India.** "If Great Britain renews the Anglo-Japanese alliance July 13, I, a practical revolutionist, will do my utmost to stir up revolution in India and also to stir up revolution in Japan. If Great Britain renews the alliance, the position of Great Britain in China will be lost," Dr. Sen said today at his home in Shanghai.

"If Great Britain renews the alliance she will go against the expressed public opinion of Australia, Canada, New Zealand and South Africa, and also she will be acting against the opinion of British residents in the far east. On the other hand, if Great Britain refused to renew the alliance,

## CITIZEN LEADERS MAY BE APPOINTED TO SCHOOL BOARD

### Two of Five Members of Federation Said to Be Under Consideration.

Names of a number of possible successors to Dr. John Van Schaick, Jr., and Dr. Charles P. Neill, who have resigned as members of the board of education, have been suggested to justices of the District Supreme Court, in whose power lies the appointment of the personnel of the school governing body. This was disclosed last night by Justice Walter L. McCoy. Although Justice McCoy declined to mention any of the names suggested to him or his colleagues, reports from a reliable source last night were to the effect that five members of the Federation of Citizens' Associations were among those to be considered to fill the two school board vacancies.

**Composed Committee of Five.** These members of the federation composed the committee of five appointed by that organization to cooperate with the Senate select school committee during its investigation of the school system. They are D. A. Edwards, president of the Columbia Correspondence College and a former president of the federation; Jesse C. Suter, vice president of the federation; William McK. Clayton, the first president of the federation; George H. Russell, president of the Park View Citizens' Association, and William L. Peet of the Connecticut Avenue Citizens' Association.

Two of these men—Mr. Russell and Mr. Edwards—are said to be more likely appointed to fill the vacancies than any of the others, due to the fact that their names have been suggested to the Supreme Court justices by a member of the board. If they are appointed they will be the first representatives of civic associations to hold a seat on the board. **Filling Vacancies Doubtful.** Indisputing the appointment of successors to Dr. Van Schaick and Dr. Neill, Justice McCoy stated that it had not been definitely decided when the vacancies would be filled. He pointed out that only two of the justices are in the city, and intimated that unless an agreement on the names of two successors is decided on by correspondence, it is doubtful if they will be appointed before the Supreme Court convenes in October. It is believed in school circles that the filling of the board vacancies is not urgent, in view of the fact that a meeting of the school governing body is not scheduled until September 1, and that Dr. Van Schaick, in tendering his resignation, stipulated that he would not relinquish his post until the appointment of a successor. By remaining on the board until his successor is appointed, Dr. Van Schaick pointed out that he did not want to "cripple" the body during the summer, when most of the members are out of the city.

## 100 PERISH IN FLOOD WHICH WRECKED SEOUL

TOKIO, July 10 (by the Associated Press).—One hundred persons are thought to have been drowned and 4,000 houses flooded in Seoul, Korea, by the overflowing of the river Han, according to advices from Seoul today.



THE SPA TREATMENT

## FIGHT FOR FUSION PLANKS RAGES AS NEW PARTY MEETS

### Chicago Convention Seethes During Efforts to Win More Delegates.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. CHICAGO, July 10.—Foundation stones for a new party, on which to unite all third party movements were laid when the committee of forty-eight and the single tax party joined in their first national convention to draft a platform and pick nominees who, they hope, will win the support of ten or a dozen liberal organizations.

The first day's session, devoted to keynote speeches and organization work, developed as many different views as there were factions represented. Rules, resolutions and nominations for permanent officers were debated step by step and at times acrimoniously. The temporary chairman, J. A. H. Hopkins, head of the committee of forty-eight, maintained order with difficulty.

Division between the liberal and radical elements was brought out in the rules debate when Swinburne Hale of New York said the state delegations were divided "50 per cent liberal and 49 per cent radical." He was pleading for a change in the rules that would prevent the radicals being outvoted by the majority liberals, but the majority ruled and his plea was lost.

**Boost Ingersoll and Pinchot.** Participation of the single taxers in today's convention followed an earlier session, at which they decided to present their platform demands and views on candidates. They are understood to be willing to accept either man, J. H. Ingersoll, watch manufacturer, or Amos Pinchot, one of the leaders of the committee of forty-eight, for presidential nominee. They are opposed, their leaders say, to accepting Robert La Follette, the favorite presidential candidate of the forty-eighters, and may bolt the convention and select their own ticket if La Follette is nominated.

Determination of the single taxers course was declared to be contingent upon three things: First, the platform, which they said, must include a single tax plank; second, the candidate, and third, the name of the party. **Name Must Include "Labor."** The party name promises to develop a fight. Members of the single tax group want some reference to their name incorporation in the party name. The labor party gets under way tomorrow, is willing to join the third party movement, and probably will keep peace in India, which was nothing but a threat on Okuma's part that if Great Britain does not renew the alliance, Japan will withdraw her support against the bolshevik propaganda in India herself, but Japan will not only withdraw her support of Great Britain, she will actively attempt to spread revolt in India.

"What would you suggest as a way out of the dilemma of Great Britain?" I asked Dr. Sen.

**Way Out of Dilemma Suggested.** "The way out of her difficulties for Great Britain is the formation of an Anglo-American-Chinese alliance for the protection of the far east from the aggression of any nation. Japan has fully demonstrated her intentions in her conquest of Korea and more recently and more flagrantly in her attempt to grab Shanghai. A renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance would be an indication to the rest of the far eastern world that Great Britain approves of the aggression of Japan in China and that Great Britain gives her consent to the ultimate annexation of Shanghai as against the expressed protest of the Chinese people and government."

On the other hand, if Great Britain refused to renew the alliance,

## Fire Wipes Out Hundred Homes In Arizona Town

GLOBE, Ariz., July 10.—Fire swept Globe Canyon, near here, late today, destroying more than 100 houses and rendering as many families homeless. The fire was caused by an overturned stove. It is reported that two children lost their lives. The Red Cross has taken charge of the work of succor.

## STEEL MILLS FACE SHUTDOWN UNLESS FREIGHT IS MOVED

### Representatives Warn I. C. C. of Danger of Suspension of Industry.

Representatives of more than a score of steel manufacturers yesterday warned the Interstate Commerce Commission, at its hearing on railroad car service, that a shut-down of steel mills is threatened because of inability to move their products. Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and chairman of the advisory committee of the Association of Railroad Executives, declared that suspension of industry would be averted, however, and that there would be improvement in the steel traffic.

Steel mills are blocked with production, many of them are closed, and unless immediate relief is afforded before July 20 others will be similarly affected, J. F. Townsend, spokesman for the steel men, said. He explained that 25,000 cars would be required to move the 1,500,000 tons of steel products piled up and awaiting shipment at the mills.

### Daily Co-Operation Urged.

Daily co-operation between the railroads and the mills in the assignment of cars was recommended by Mr. Willard, and he declared the mills "could be kept going" by this method. He conceded that all available space for storing steel was exhausted, however.

"I believe there will not be any shut-down of industry," Mr. Willard told the commission. "The situation, I believe, will not get any worse, and I think we can make it better." Mr. Townsend and Mr. Willard were among the high score other witnesses who appeared yesterday at the closing session of the commission hearing on possible modification of its order requiring preference to be given coal mines east of the Mississippi in the assignment of open coal cars. No indication was given of probable action the commission will take, Chairman Clark announcing the question would be taken under advisement.

### Asks Shippers to Aid.

Chairman Clark urged the shippers to follow the suggestions outlined by Mr. Willard for their co-operation with the carriers. It was impossible, he said, to please all of them, and the co-operation suggested by Mr. Willard would, according to the railroad men, solve half the difficulty.

Shippers and railroads, Mr. Willard explained, acting through the terminal committee in the assignment of open coal cars, "the gateways" of the nation, could move building material and supplies needed for repair of highways and maintenance and construction of essential road links. Such transportation, he anticipated, could be had on return of open car equipment from the mines.

"There has been no harmonizing effort between the carriers and the shippers to get the best out of the situation," said Mr. Willard, who added that the forthcoming wage award

## WOOD AND HARDING HAVE A "PLEASANT TALK" AT MARION

### General Personally Assures Nominee of Support "Compatible With Office."

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS. Marion, Ohio, July 10.—Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood called on Senator Warren G. Harding this evening for the first time since he was defeated by the Ohioan for the republican nomination. The two party leaders discussed the coming campaign, but neither would disclose the course the discussion took. Gen. Wood said he would issue a statement in Chicago some time Monday morning.

"I had a very pleasant talk with Senator Harding," said Gen. Wood to the newspaper correspondents. "I have no special statement to make tonight, but will give out one in Chicago Monday morning, after I have had time to frame it. I found the senator very generally sympathetic with the policies in which I am interested. I have already come out with my adherence to the party and the nominee. As a republican, I naturally will support the party and nominee."

Accompanied by Senator Harding, the general later visited the Marion Club, where he shook hands with a large number of persons who assembled there to meet him. The general returned to Chicago at 11:15 p.m. after a visit here of three hours.

### Assures Hearty Support.

Interest in the activities of Senator Harding centered wholly in his conferences with Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood. Wood called to personally assure the Senator of his support so far as may be compatible with his duties as an Army officer. The conference came at the end of a quiet day spent by the nominee in working on the speech of acceptance and receiving callers. Gen. Wood did not reach Marion until nearly 8 p.m. and went directly to the Harding home, where he had dinner with the Senator and Mrs. Harding.

Though this was the first time Senator Harding and Gen. Wood had met since the former's nomination, the general, in a telegram, congratulating the senator on his nomination, and in a recent conference with National Chairman Will H. Hays had privately pledged his support to the Ohio senator.

## REIGN OF TERROR THREAT BY VILLA IF TERMS FAIL

### Bandit Leader Sends Word to Border Alternative Is New Revolt in Northern Mexico.

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

EL PASO, Tex., July 10.—Francisco Villa, the Mexican bandit and revolutionist, sent word to the border today by one of his agents that rejection of his terms by the new government would cause him to start a new reign of terror in northern Mexico.

Villa, it was said, has discontinued his operations until July 15 as the result of an armistice arranged in negotiations last week. The agent said Villa had received renewed pledges of support from other revolutionists who were against the Carranza government and now are either actively at war or planning campaigns against the de la Huerta regime. All of these leaders were declared opposed to the 1917 constitution, and will seek to have a government set up in Mexico that will restore the constitution of 1857.

An American returning to the border from a trip through Mexico said

## Debs Will Wage Campaign Fight From His Cell

DETROIT, Mich., July 10.—Plans for the "front cell" campaign of Eugene V. Debs, presidential candidate of the socialist party, who is serving a sentence at the Atlanta federal prison on a charge of violating the espionage law, were drafted here today at a meeting of the national executive committee of the socialist party. The committee meeting, presided over by Otto Brunnstetter of Chicago, national secretary of the party, will continue through Monday.

## BRITISH BOOK AIDS BERLIN IN DODGING REAL REPARATION

### Economic Writer Assumes No Safeguards Required Against Berlin.

### FRANCE IS CONCERNED OVER BRITISH ATTITUDE

### Great Need of Putting Curb on Material Forces Upheld by Observer at Spa.

BY PERTINAX.

(Henri Gerard, Editor of Echo de Paris.) (By Cable to The Star. Copyright, 1920.) SPA, Belgium, July 10.—It is needless to say that the announcement of the allied decision with regard to the disarmament clauses in the Versailles treaty, which was given to the Germans Thursday afternoon, has created a sensation here. The threat of an extension of the area militarily occupied by the allies within six months the brief period of six months the Germans surrendered all war material and reduce their potential fighting forces, certainly is approved by Frenchmen. It is felt that so far Premier Millerand has kept his word given to his nation's people when, having agreed to a practical revision of the Versailles treaty last April, he stated that once reduced and defined, the French claims would be enforced by arms if necessary.

There is general interest here over the effort of the German representatives to play for delay by directing attention to the case of England's Irish troubles as indicating the difficulty which a powerful state may have with its own people and how the plans of those who form any government may be baffled by popular resistance. The natural inference is that the German government thus tries to make itself seem powerless to enforce upon the German people the peace terms demanded by the allies. But so far all this has been in vain.

**Questions Which Are Raised.** The question which continually re-iterates itself in many French minds now is whether the British claim, when the pinch comes if it does come in six months' time, will be found determined to adhere to its pledged word and furnish its quota of armed men. Coupled with this, if secondary to it, is speculation as to whether Millerand will be able to induce the British still to adhere firmly to the indicated course of action when the coal and reparation clauses come up for discussion.

Not until the difficult turning point which these queries will furnish has been fully negotiated will Millerand be entitled to claim for himself an assured diplomatic victory, and not until then will France, which after all must live side by side with Germany, a fate found not agreeable in days gone by, feel reasonably secure. Whatever the result may be, it may be taken for granted that the French

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5.)

### Work on Short Rations.

"Notwithstanding exhaustion from lack of substantial food they work three hours extra twice weekly so as to increase production. You gentlemen cannot by an expression of your will merely give an order and increase our coal deliveries. That is why, if practical results are to be obtained, there must be an agreement among experts."

"M. Millerand said yesterday that the Germans were accorded the right to speak as a matter of courtesy."

Here M. Delacroix interrupted and said: "The object of this conference is to arrive at a peaceful solution, and I must therefore ask Herr Stinnes not to be provocative." Stinnes, resuming, said: "This conference is the ear through which Europe could hear the facts. That is why I wish to speak as a matter of right and not as one of privilege. I cannot dispute M. Millerand's figures regarding German production are quite wrong. Germany has not produced 79 per cent of the pre-war coal, and it is not true that 65 per cent of the German iron industries are at work."

### French Situation Serious.

"I recognize that the French coal situation is serious, and although the Versailles treaty was forced upon Germany, every man strives to help France as much as he can. The matter of right and not one of privilege. I cannot dispute M. Millerand's figures regarding German production are quite wrong. Germany has not produced 79 per cent of the pre-war coal, and it is not true that 65 per cent of the German iron industries are at work."

Details of Mexico's latest revolution was made public here today by one of the chief followers of Gen. Pablo Gonzalez, former candidate for president, who was declared to have taken up arms against the de facto government after having assisted to put it in power.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3.)

## NEW CONCESSIONS WON BY GERMANS IN PARLEY AT SPA

### Delegates Decide to Put Ruhr Coal Question Up Before Experts.

### TEUTON ENVOY'S SPEECH BRINGS ON REPRIMAND

Stinnes Declares Occupation by Allies Would Only Hinder Fuel Production.

By the Associated Press.

SPA, Belgium, July 10.—The German representatives' presentation of their coal and economic situation to the representatives of the allied governments here today, won for them further concessions from the conference in an agreement to have German and allied experts consider the coal question. It was another day marked by forceful language, the presiding officer, Premier Delacroix of Belgium, interrupting Hugo Stinnes, the German coal operator, in his presentation of the situation when he referred to those "afflicted with the disease of victory."

Both Stinnes and Otto Hue, president of the German Miners' National Association, said the threatened occupation of the Ruhr would only serve to stop production. Stinnes said such occupation might result in riots and revolution, and he denied the accuracy of the allied figures with regard to German coal production.

### Stinnes Stands Up.

It is the custom of the conference for speakers to remain seated, but Herr Stinnes stood up. He said, "I stand because I want to look my adversaries in the eye." This was the opening sentence of what the allied delegates considered a rather offensive speech, Premier Delacroix of Belgium, who presided, on one occasion reminding Stinnes that his language was too forceful.

Hue said the diplomats might order coal, but only the miners could produce it. He advocated the six-hour day for increasing the output, declaring the American, British and French miners approved this view. After the conference had turned over the coal problem to the experts, Dr. Walter Simons, the German foreign minister, on behalf of the German delegation, expressed regret that Stinnes had spoken in a disagreeable manner.

Discussing reparations, Dr. Simons said he would be able to announce the German plan tomorrow. He pointed out that German finances were critical and that Germany needed allied help.

### Will Discuss Coal Crisis.

It was extremely important, said Dr. Simons, that the capital sum of reparations be known. He declared the German plan for coal was not before the experts and announces he would submit to the conference tomorrow a plan for supplying material to the devastated regions.

Premier Millerand at the opening of the session informed the German delegation that the allied ministers and experts were willing to receive any suggestions concerning coal and discuss them with the Germans.

"It is all very well for you to tell us that unless our coal production and deliveries to you increase you will occupy the Ruhr," said Stinnes. "I may tell you that if you should expect by occupation of the Ruhr to obtain more coal than you now do, you would find yourselves mistaken. Not only would you not get more coal, but less, because the miners would refuse to work. They are doing now all they can with the meager food with which they are supplied."

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